

There are now on the pension rolls of the war of 1812 only 2,945 surviving pensioners, while there are 17,213 surviving widows of pensioners. This furnishes another convincing proof that widows, like spinsters, never grow old.

Her Von Schuffe, formerly the Austrian cabinet minister, has gone in for war statistics. He says war between France and Germany would cost \$3,500,000,000. If our country—Austria, Russia, France and Germany—fought, he says, the world would be bankrupt, which seems reasonable, considering his figures.

The Emperor of China insists on having bears' paws, antelopes' tails, ducks' tongues, torpedoes' eggs, camels' hump, monkey's lips, carps' tails and marrow bones served on his table every day in the year. Then, according to the facetious Burlington Free Press, he drops off to sleep, and dreams that he is shooting down a 4,000-foot toboggan slide, with a fifty-pound weight on his stomach.

The four daughters of Ignatius Riggins, of Madison County, Illinois, not only make their own dresses and other clothing, but spin and weave the cloth of which they are made from raw cotton and wool. Mr. Riggins is a rich man, rated worth \$250,000, and his daughters are pretty, intelligent, and accomplished. They live luxuriously in a handsome house, expensively and tastefully furnished. Home-made clothing is the father's hobby, and the girls sensibly indulge him in it.

"The greater the truth the greater the lie!" is a legal maxim frequently quoted. The English Court of Appeals has just affirmed it in a remarkable manner. A man named Batchelor died, owing about \$250,000. He was very popular in his native town, and a monument was erected to his memory. Beneath the name and age of the deceased were chiseled in marble the words: "Deeply regretted." A local solicitor wrote to the country newspaper, suggesting the addition of the words: "Especially by those to whom he had indebted to the extent of \$250,000." For this he has been found guilty of libel, not on the dead debtor, but on his surviving relatives. English judges and juries seem getting a trifle mixed.

An army officer says that small as our army is, there is an excessive percentage of desertion from it, although the men are far better fed and paid than any soldiers in the world. The reason is that a great number of men enlist for the purpose of being sent West, and then desert. This class is very large and exceedingly hard to deal with, as it is next to impossible to apprehend them, owing to the general feeling throughout the mountain regions that they have escaped from a kind of slavery. Another class liable to desert consists of young men of good family who have become dissipated and enlisted in a moment of despair. But the strangest class is that of the chronic deserters. These men enlist, desert and then enlist again. Some men enlist to escape intolerable blackmail.

The pecuniary value of "a good time" would seem to be as difficult of estimation as the weight of an odor or the breadth of a smile. Yet a New York jury will be called on to perform the delicate task. The City Surveyor of Rochester was invited to be present at the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor and laid himself out for a good time. The train which he took should have brought him to New York in ample time, but for some reason it arrived six hours late and the good time was irretrievably spoiled. The Surveyor has sued the railroad company and laid his damages at \$1,000, which is his estimate of what a good time would have been worth to him in the elevation of his spirits, the rejuvenescence of his system, the expansion of his ideas and, incidentally perhaps, of his head as well. Whether a jury will put it as high as that is still problematic.

The announcement was recently made that a new process for making steel had been discovered; but it was revolutionized by the industry and caused an immense saving of both time and money. The news came from Louisville, where the inventor lives. It was added that the new process made it possible to change ordinary steel to that of the hardest quality in a very few minutes. Superior case-hardening qualities were claimed, and the President of the company owning the process visited Washington and offered the Government the sole right to make the steel.

The Chicago Age of Steel sent a description of the new process and the superior qualities claimed for it to one of its correspondents, said to be a competent expert, and asked his opinion. In a late issue of the journal an opinion is given and proves to be decidedly unfavorable to the new process. Many of the claims made for the new discovery are stated to be baseless, from the fact that many superior qualities claimed for it are already attained by the Bessemer and open-hearth process. The claims made are examined in detail, and the opinion is given that many of the virtues stated to exist in the new discovery are beyond belief. The letter ends by congratulating the editor of the Age of Steel on his not having permitted his enthusiasm to carry him away. The journal quoted seems to place great faith in this correspondent, and as it does not give any opinion itself, readers are left to judge for themselves. The Louisville inventor of the new process now has the floor.

Who knows?
How our next neighbor fares?
How the west and many cares
That rise like mountains in the west?
And who of us can say
We know of that large world we never see,
The world of poverty?

Who of us know
How much of pain a smiling face conceals,
How little of the sunlight ever steals
Into the lives of those whom seem the happiest?
The one who makes us merry with the jest,
And who of us can say
A word he does not wish the world to see?

Who of us love
And love, cherish but the empty name,
And feed our hearts on naught; the flame
That burns so brilliant and so bright,
That lights our path as do the stars of night,
And leaves us as bleak as heaven's lightning flashes,
And leaves us as bleak as heaven's lightning flashes.

—George Wilmot Harris.

The Versailles Locket.

BY WOOD RUFF CHAIR.

Reginald Fontaine owed his prosperity largely to practical skill as a workman, and to correct tastes. In part, also, his success was the result of economy, and that sound judgment which led him to treat the principal corner stone in town and in five years rose to a good commercial position.

One September morning a stranger came to Mr. Fontaine at his store, a gentleman of foreign accent and appearance, handsomely attired, with a shrewd, energetic face. He was salesman for a French manufacturing firm, who solicited trade, with American retailers. His prices seemed high, although his wares were original in pattern, and the stones of superior purity and lustre. In fact, it was a grade of jewels more costly than any he had ever seen, and it appeared doubtful if his quiet town would justify such expensive investments. Accordingly he declined to buy.

The stranger retired, but in a half-hour returned and had made inquiries at the banks, and satisfied himself of the jeweler's responsibility. He now offered to leave a few articles on commission, for the purpose of introducing his styles.

"You wish to sell," said the stranger, "and I have the required receipts, obtaining a dozen very handsome gold bracelets, bearing rubies, sapphires, and emeralds in unique settings, and a costly locket. He exhibited over his counter, and to his exhibit, which would at least lead to the stock and add to his repertory.

The locket especially was a notable article, and he gave it a conspicuous place on a glass shelf of his corner shop window. It was oval in form, of solid gold, adorned with delicate bas-relief work and a cluster of five diamonds on each side. These diamonds were clear and vivid, uniform in size and quality, and of radiant depth.

"We ought to give that locket a name," said Jean Fontaine, as he stood by the window, admiring it. Jean was Reginald's brother and chief clerk, a skillful and competent assistant.

"Suppose we label it as former property of Marie Antoinette," suggested Reginald, who was wont to make free use of his imagination.

"No, no!" replied the more prosaic Jean. "We can't ascribe historical value to it. It looks too new. We might call it 'A Congo Souvenir,' or 'The Tonquin Trophy.'"

ring-tray. "If you are interested in rings, examine these. I have some old-fashioned ones. I don't expect you to buy, sir; but I am an enthusiast in my trade, and if any one likes to look, I like to show the goods."

"In fact, it was a feature of Fontaine's sagacious policy that he tried to have every customer see as many of his wares as possible.

Mr. Barton glanced incuriously over the tray.

"I've seen acres of rings," he replied, with a curling lip. And he continued to button his gloves.

"Is there anything I can show you that you are interested in?" continued Fontaine, politely, replacing the tray.

"Family plate, tableware, children's or ladies' ornaments—"

"Very likely. But I came from Paris only six months since, and shall return in the spring. I think I can afford to wait until that time before I buy."

With some warning, Fontaine flew to the show-window and caught up the locket. He put this before his scornful visitor.

"Here is something you have never seen exhibited in Paris elsewhere, and he quickly became the leading jeweler. His credit was excellent from the start. He bought directly of the manufacturers, and in five years rose to a good commercial position.

One September morning a stranger came to Mr. Fontaine at his store, a gentleman of foreign accent and appearance, handsomely attired, with a shrewd, energetic face. He was salesman for a French manufacturing firm, who solicited trade, with American retailers. His prices seemed high, although his wares were original in pattern, and the stones of superior purity and lustre. In fact, it was a grade of jewels more costly than any he had ever seen, and it appeared doubtful if his quiet town would justify such expensive investments. Accordingly he declined to buy.

The stranger retired, but in a half-hour returned and had made inquiries at the banks, and satisfied himself of the jeweler's responsibility. He now offered to leave a few articles on commission, for the purpose of introducing his styles.

"You wish to sell," said the stranger, "and I have the required receipts, obtaining a dozen very handsome gold bracelets, bearing rubies, sapphires, and emeralds in unique settings, and a costly locket. He exhibited over his counter, and to his exhibit, which would at least lead to the stock and add to his repertory.

The locket especially was a notable article, and he gave it a conspicuous place on a glass shelf of his corner shop window. It was oval in form, of solid gold, adorned with delicate bas-relief work and a cluster of five diamonds on each side. These diamonds were clear and vivid, uniform in size and quality, and of radiant depth.

"We ought to give that locket a name," said Jean Fontaine, as he stood by the window, admiring it. Jean was Reginald's brother and chief clerk, a skillful and competent assistant.

"Suppose we label it as former property of Marie Antoinette," suggested Reginald, who was wont to make free use of his imagination.

"No, no!" replied the more prosaic Jean. "We can't ascribe historical value to it. It looks too new. We might call it 'A Congo Souvenir,' or 'The Tonquin Trophy.'"

"We ought to give that locket a name," said Jean Fontaine, as he stood by the window, admiring it. Jean was Reginald's brother and chief clerk, a skillful and competent assistant.

"Suppose we label it as former property of Marie Antoinette," suggested Reginald, who was wont to make free use of his imagination.

"No, no!" replied the more prosaic Jean. "We can't ascribe historical value to it. It looks too new. We might call it 'A Congo Souvenir,' or 'The Tonquin Trophy.'"

"We ought to give that locket a name," said Jean Fontaine, as he stood by the window, admiring it. Jean was Reginald's brother and chief clerk, a skillful and competent assistant.

"Suppose we label it as former property of Marie Antoinette," suggested Reginald, who was wont to make free use of his imagination.

"Jean! Jean! What is the matter? Where is the locket?"

The locket! Jean sprang up. His lethargy departed. He understood, and tottering toward his brother, felt senseless at his feet.

Ten days later the French salesman reappeared. In vain Reginald Fontaine recounted these facts and urged delay until the swindler was captured and the locket recovered. The Frenchman only shrugged and listened, and at the end repeated: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

Fontaine at last drew a check for the amount of his indebtedness, and the Frenchman disappeared.

Time passed. No trace was found of Barton nor his lovely wife. One day, in New York, Reginald visited the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He saw some faces similar to those he had seen in the home of the French salesman, and he was reminded of the Frenchman's words: "Settlement!"

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Case of Necessity—Times Have Changed—No Sign of Sweetness—Why a Calf is For Sale.

Minister (to boy who is digging for worms): "Little boy, don't you know that it is wrong to work on Sunday, except in cases of necessity?"

Boy (going on with his digging): "This is a case of necessity. A fellow can't go fishin' 'thout bait."—*Sittings.*

Times Have Changed.

Anxious Daughter—"Mother, did papa have his salary increased when he was married?"

Omaha Matron—"No, my child. I don't know how much he had any money saved up, but I did hear him remark: 'Not a penny. He spent all he earned.'"

"Did you get along comfortably?"

"Well, you know, George hasn't been able to save a cent, but—"

"See here, if that poverty-stricken fellow dare to show his face here again I'll give your father to kick him out!"—*Omaha World.*

No Sign of Sweetness.

"There is a young man in the parlor who is performing this feat at all times, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

the wife of the clergyman from Sweden find herself drinking from the mustache cup and properly belonged to the minister from Nova Scotia.

I am sure I am not pessimistic or anything of that kind when I say that etiquette is destined to make itself so prominent as a part of official life at Washington that a plain American citizen, with a small bag of sulphur tied around his neck and a consciousness of rectitude in his heart and a smooth potato in his pocket to keep off the gas as it issued from the jet of the burner, by simply touching it with the tip of the finger. I have at present, however, two friends, at least, among my acquaintances who seem to be capable of performing this feat at all times, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing as I did so, a circumstance, over a large wooden sawtooth blanket, under any circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above sea-level; the point in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear, and light rays are not infrequently seen to be favorable to the exhibition of electrical phenomena.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Recipes.

STEWED EGGS.—Skin and clean, removing all the fat from the inside; cut into pieces less than two inches long; stew slowly in cold salted water enough to cover them, for one hour. Add then one tablespoonful of oil, rubbed smooth in cold water. Stir till it thickens well. Serve hot in a covered dish.

HAM AND EGGS.—Fry the ham quickly, having previously soaked it for a little while in cold water. Place on a platter. Drop into this hot fat, eggs from a saucer, and fry in lad or beef dripping until brown. Lay each one, as done, on the slices of ham. Garnish with parsley, and serve at once.

FRIED HASTY PUDDING.—Fried hasty pudding, hominy or oatmeal should be boiled the day before, and set away in a wet pan to stiffen. A deep, square pan is the best. Cut in half-inch slices and fry in lad or beef dripping until brown. The corn meal will take fully half an hour to brown. Serve hot with syrup or molasses.

DUTCH CREAM TART.—Take the remainder of some cold ham, remove the fat and dry in the oven until it will grate like cheese. Make some buttered toast and spread with the grated ham. Make a sauce with the yolks of two eggs, a gill and a half of cream or milk, and a bit of butter added, heat, stir and pour boiling hot over the toast.

BURRER AND SPEAR.—Take from a round of beef, which has been well boiled and cooled, two or three slices, amounting to about one pound to one and a half in weight, two carrots which have been boiled with the joint, in a cold state, as also the hearts of two boiled cabbages which are cold, cut into small dice, and mix the vegetables together; pepper and salt the latter and fry them with the meat in a pan, with a quarter of a pound of butter. When fully done add the half a gill of fresh cream, and serve with mashed potatoes.

Useful Hints.

Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

To wash silk handkerchiefs, soak them first in cold salt and

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

The majority against Prohibition in Michigan is 1887.

An immense section of Texas is suffering from drought.

Another attempt to assassinate the czar was made on Wednesday last week. Numerous arrests have been made.

Joseph Caldwell, the able editor of the *Landmark*, Statesville, has been nominated for his second term as Mayor of that place.

Rhode Island elects a Democratic Governor and State Legislature. It appears everything is not lovely among the Republicans of New England.

Ice gorges and freshets exist to an alarming extent at Amsterdam, Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., Concord, N. H., and at Hartford, Conn. The freshets are the most extensive for years.

An enthusiastic anti-coercion demonstration took place in London on Easter Monday. The gathering in Hyde Park was the largest ever held there. The Pope is also inquiring into the Irish matter.

Mr. Blaine, who had a severe and protracted cold, arrived at Port Gibson, I. T., a very sick man. By careful treatment his physician considers him out of danger, although still confined to his room.

A report received from Asheville says that a careful examination of the fruit trees in the mountain section shows that the damage by the intense cold ten days ago is less than was believed possible.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Burlington, Vermont, on Easter Sunday, shaking houses and preceding by the usual loud, startling reports, like the explosion of cannon. The vibrations lasted 15 seconds.

Terrible prairie fires are raging in Phillips and Norton counties, Kansas. The fires have been burning since Saturday, and destroying houses, barns and fences. Large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs are destroyed and the people are terror-stricken.

Numerous arrests have been made simultaneously along the line of the Pan Handle Railroad in West Virginia for stealing freight. The number will reach 100, principally railroad employees, such as conductors, brakemen, and baggage-masters. Outsiders received the stolen goods. Lots of goods have been recovered.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for May is on hand with its usual promptitude, and equal, if not superior, to any of its predecessors. Terms: Two Dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Unpleasant as the fact may be, anarchism and socialism seem to be growing and growing rapidly. Five years ago there were but three recognized headquarters for them in New York. To-day there are at least twenty upon the east side alone. As they have cast 5,000 votes in the metropolis and nearly 3,000 in Brooklyn, and as they consist chiefly of recently arrived foreigners, it is fair to presume that they number at least 50,000 in the two cities.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for April contains a fine engraving representing "Pharaoh's Daughter," and another entitled "Woeing," with 51 other fine illustrations. Jenny June continues "Across the Continent." E. Rider Haggard's "Frowning City" in the "Woods of Africa," is thrilling. The whole make up of the very best. The Prohibition department is well edited.

There is continued talk of an extra session of Congress. We do not know what ground there is for it, but we are satisfied that there ought to be an extra session to the end that the people may be relieved from the excessive burdens of taxation they now have to bear. The surplus revenue continues to roll in to the vaults of the country's treasury. Money for which there is no use is piling up there at an incredibly rapid rate. Meantime the farming interests of the country, the basis of all general prosperity, are groaning under the weight of the taxes that are laid by the republican tariff. The interests of the people demand a stoppage of the surplus revenue, a reduction of tariff taxation. They demand prompt action also. To this end an extra session—one that shall meet in the fall and run along into the regular session is most desirable. We hope the President will call such a session. —*Rail News and Observer.*

The directors of the mint, issued a notification to artists throughout the country that an award of \$500 will be given for accepted designs for silver dollars and minor coin. It is the purpose of the department under the law of 1873 to adopt new and more artistic designs for the dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime and five and one cent pieces.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 8.—The town of Kutu, in Austrian Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire, about one thousand persons being made homeless.

An explosion of dynamite yesterday at Taganrog, Russia, set fire to a row of houses. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be extinguished one-third of the town had been destroyed. A gigantic naphtha fountain burst to-day at Baker, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to the height of three hundred and fifty feet. An extensive petroleum lake has formed in the vicinity.

MONTZ CARLO, April 8.—A heavy land slide occurred here yesterday. Immense masses of rock and earth slid down, and now entirely block the railway and carriage road. Trains from Cannes and Mentone, well laden with tourists, had marvellous escapes from destruction, getting over the tracks just in time to avoid annihilation. The land fall is so great that it will stop all railway communication with Monte Carlo for twenty-four hours.

Trinity College.

On Tuesday, April 5th, the Board of Trustees of Trinity College met in Greensboro, and elected Professor J. F. Crowell, of Fredericksburg, Pa., President of Trinity College, and Prof. Jos. L. Armstrong, of Baltimore, Professor of German and French. Prof. J. F. Heitman was elected to the chair of Greek and Metaphysics. The Trustees also motioned and adopted a feasible plan for the endowment of the institution in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and appointed Jas. A. Gray, of Winston, treasurer of the endowment fund.

At the conclusion of the business, Julian S. Carr, of Durham, one of the Trustees, rose in his place and presented the institution with a donation of ten thousand dollars which he delivered to the Treasurer, to be given to the endowment.

The meeting was a very harmonious one, and great satisfaction was manifested at the result of this day's work, which all recognized as being the best that has ever been done for Trinity College.

New Assessment.

The recent session of the State Legislature passed an act requiring the board of county commissioners of each county in the State at their special session in April, 1887, and every fourth year thereafter, to appoint three disinterested freeholders in each township who shall list and assess the real and personal property in each township for taxation. Said board of list-takers and assessors shall meet at some place in their respective townships on or before the 21st Monday in May and elect one of their number chairman. The list-takers and assessors are to be summoned to meet at the county-seat on the first Monday in June for consultation with the board of commissioners for the purpose of taking such action as will secure uniformity in the assessment of the real and personal property throughout the county. A meeting of the joint board of the several townships will compose a board of equalization for the county which will meet on the 1st Monday in July. Said board shall equalize the valuations so that each tract or lot or article of personal property shall be entered on the tax list at its true value in money. Due advertisement shall be made at 5 or more places in each township to give sufficient notice. —*Lenoir Topic.*

A Row in Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—A special from Savannah to the *News and Courier* last night says: While the Salvation Army was holding a meeting in a public hall here to-night, a general free fight, which almost became a riot occurred. Seven of the members of the brass band of the corps were arrested just before the meeting began for discouraging music in the streets on Sunday. That encouraged the hoodlums, who had gone to the hall in numbers. They were disorderly, and one of them annoyed a lady, whose escort struck the rough over the head with a chair. The roughs instantly jumped up en masse and took possession of the meeting. Billies, pistols and knives were drawn, and the greatest excitement ensued. Some negroes were involved in it, and they joined in the row. Chairs were thrown about and broken over the heads and faces of the spectators. The hall was thronged and the exit was dangerous. Ladies and children rushed for the stage and kept up an incessant screaming, which attracted an immense crowd on the outside. No policeman was on duty, and one on that beat had gone to the barracks with the members of the band. Fear was entertained that the ladies would be crushed in the stampede. But they wisely collected on and near the stage, and did not attempt to leave the building during the fight, which lasted fully twenty minutes. About a dozen noses and heads were broken before the police arrived and cleared the hall.

Captain Paul Boyton has just scored another victory so-called by floating down the Hudson river in his india rubber suit. To show the endurance and bravery of the trip it is said that an ordinary man could not live, clad as he was, in the icy waters of the upper Hudson longer than two hours. He made the voyage before the summer weather came upon us so suddenly, it must be remembered by them, that 100,000, they say, could stand the exposure and suffering he has endured, and certain facts seem to bear out this assertion. The swimmer started out, for example, weighing 180 pounds; when he got to New York he weighed not more than 130 pounds.

Natural gas has been discovered at West Covington, Ky., at a depth of 300 feet. It escapes at the rate of 10,000 cubic feet a day.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—H. Merston, president of the bank at Hickory, died last week, of apoplexy.

—Last week at Orange County Court the 3 negroes who shot and killed J. A. Freeze at Chapel Hill were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary, one for ten and the other two for five years.

—The Roman Catholics who, by the way are gaining rapidly in numbers in this State, are working hard in all directions of Church extension and progress. They have a convent in Gaston county, and will in a few weeks begin the erection of another at Charlotte.

—This week is an important one to the Baptists of the State. On Monday the Baptist ministers held a conference at Tarboro. The conference closed Wednesday evening. The programme was a very interesting one, and some of the ablest men in this powerful denomination discussed important subjects.

—The Orange Presbytery began the 152nd session at Newbern on Wednesday. It is a large presbytery and the oldest of the five composing the Synod of the State. About 40 ministers are expected to attend it, with a number of lay delegates. The programme was a very interesting one, and some of the ablest men in this powerful denomination discussed important subjects.

—The State Medical Society will hold its 34th annual meeting at Charlotte Wednesday and Thursday. A large attendance, and a number of physicians from Virginia, South Carolina and other States are present. A number of papers, essays, &c., will be presented, with reports of sections and voluntary reports. The annual oration and prize essays will be features of the meeting.

—Speaking of the late session of the United States District court in Greensboro, the *Charlotte Chronicle* says: "On account of the scarcity of funds, Judge Dick allowed but 3 days court at Greensboro, and will allow 3 days for the court at Statesville, next week. Asheville will get about one week of court and the June term for Charlotte will go by default. The trouble is that if money has been provided to pay the jurors for the Spring and Summer terms of this court."

The Industrial School.

The bill for the establishment of an Industrial School, near Raleigh, was passed by the Legislature during its recent session. The following is a synopsis of the bill as passed:

Section 1. That the Industrial School be denominated "The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," and shall be located on the lands donated by R. Stanhope Pullen, near the city of Raleigh.

Section 2. The leading object of this College shall be, without excluding other scientific and mechanical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

Section 3. The management and control of the said college and the care and preservation of all its property, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees to be composed of the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina, and five other persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and with the consent of the Senate, who shall have power to appoint its president, instructors and as many other officers or servants as to them shall appear necessary and proper; and shall fix their salaries and prescribe their duties. Provided, That the board of trustees shall be composed half of each political party.

Section 4. The certificate of indebtedness of this State for \$125,000, issued for the principal of the land scrip fund to the trustees of the University of North Carolina, shall be transferred on the 13th day of June, 1888, or as soon thereafter as it shall appear that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is ready to receive the interest on the land scrip fund, and that the principal of the fund will not in any way be compromised by such a transfer to the said Board of Trustees for the benefit of the said North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Section 5. That the directors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary shall be required to furnish free of charge all brick and stone requisite for the erection of the necessary buildings of said college, and to furnish convict labor for the preparation of the grounds and the foundations, the erection of the said buildings, and for such other purposes in connection with the establishment of said college as they may be able.

Section 6. That the Board of Agriculture shall turn over to the Trustees of the said college, as provided in this act, to be applied to the establishment, maintenance and enlargement of the said college, all funds, land, material and other property which have been donated in their hands for the establishment of an Industrial School, under chapter 308, laws of 1885, and annually thereafter the whole residue of their funds, from licenses on fertilizers remaining over and not required to conduct the regular work of that department. The agricultural experiment and fertilizer control station, already established under the management of said Board of Agriculture, shall be connected with said college, and the Board of Agriculture may turn over to the trustees, in whole or part, for purposes of the said college, any buildings, lands, laboratories, museums or other property which may be in their possession, as in their judgment may be thought proper.

Section 7. The use of the three hundred acres of land, more or less, known as the Camp Mangum tract, belonging to the State of North Carolina, and situated one-half mile west of the State fair grounds, is hereby given to the said Board of Trustees for the benefit of said College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or of the Experimental Station connected therewith.

Section 8. The Board of Trustees shall admit to the benefits of said college, free of any charges for tuition, upon proper evidence of good moral character and of their inability, or the inability of the parents or guardians, to pay their tuition, a certain number of youths, to be determined by them, not to be less than one hundred and twenty, and shall apportion the same to the different counties applying according to their relative number of members in the House of Representatives of North Carolina. The said board are hereby empowered to make the necessary regulations for carrying this into effect and for the admission of other students.

Section 9. Every student in this College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts shall be required to take a course of manual training or labor, together with the ordinary course of study and exercise, as the Board shall direct.

Perfect Hair.

Indicates a natural and healthy condition of the scalp, and of the glands through which nourishment is obtained. When, in consequence of age and disease, the hair becomes weak, thin, and gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will strengthen it, restore its original color, promote its rapid and vigorous growth, and impart to it the lustre and freshness of youth.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time, and am convinced of its value. When I was 17 years of age my hair began to turn gray. I commenced using the Vigor, and was surprised at the good effects it produced. It not only restored the color to my hair, but so stimulated its growth, that I have now more hair than ever before. —J. W. Edwards, Coldwater, Miss.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

If you are suffering from debility and loss of appetite; if your stomach is out of order, or your mind confused; take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine will restore physical force and elasticity to the system, more surely and speedily than any tonic yet discovered.

For six months I suffered from liver and stomach troubles. My food did not nourish me, and I became weak and very much emaciated. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured. —J. M. Palmer, Springfield, Mass. 11

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

—Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair should use the Renewer, and thus conceal from the world their bleached locks and advanced age.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 5.—Information has just reached this city in regard to several cases of crookedness in the management of Government distilleries in Rutherford county. Two of these establishments have been seized by Government officials from Washington, who as detectives, worked up the case. The storekeepers and the distillers were in partnership and conspired in defrauding the government. The parties have fled. They are charged with wholesale violations of the internal revenue on a big scale.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows the unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles \$1.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FOR MAY WILL CONTAIN:

The Recent Movement in Southern Literature. By Charles W. Coleman, Jr. Illustrated by twelve portraits with autographs.

The Three Tetons. (A visit to Yellowstone Park.) By Alice Rollins. Illustrated.

Acting and Actors. By C. Coquelin. With twenty-two portrait-drawings. Through the Caucasus. Part II. (Conclusion.) By Ralph Meeker. Illustrated.

The Ballad, "Kitty of Coleraine." Exquisitely illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey.

The American Mastiff. By Charles C. Marshall. Illustrated.

Narka. Part V. By Kathleen O'Meara. April Hope. Part IV. By W. D. Howells.

Mexican Notes. II. By C. D. Warner.

Poems, short stories, etc. Editor's Easy Chair—G. W. Curtis. Editor's Study—W. D. Howells. Editor's Drawer—C. D. Warner.

Can be ordered through L. V. & E. T. BLUM, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS, SALEM, N. C.

BATTLE SKETCHES.

25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE

Great Battles and Campaigns of the Civil War. The Quarter-Centennial of all the Engagements and Campaigns of the battle year 1862 will occur during 1887. This year, commencing March 10, the Greensboro North State, Greensboro, N. C., will publish a sketch of each important battle and campaign of the civil war during 1862, beginning with the engagement between the Merrimack and Monitor, fought March 9, 1862, and the battle of Pea Ridge fought March 7th and 8th, 1862. These will be followed at proper dates with sketches of the insular campaign, including Cold Harbor, June 27th, 1862. Stonewall Jackson's campaign against Banks, Miroy and Fremont. The Seven Days before Richmond. Pope's campaign including Cedar Mountain, Gainesville and Chantilly. South Mountain and Antietam; the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg and Kirby Smith; Corinth and Stone River. These sketches will be followed next year by the stories of the battles of 1863, and so on each year, until the close of Appomattox. This series of sketches will close in April, 1890, and will give an accurate historical and statistical record of the great civil war.

The sketches will be handsomely illustrated, and all combined will make a valuable and impartial history of the great struggle.

TERMS: Greensboro North State \$1.50 a year in advance.

KEOGH & BOYD, Greensboro, N. C.

March 10-4t.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

T. R. FURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

VICKS

NEW REMEDY FOR BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

AGENT FOR

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders.

Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill.

Farmer's Favorite Cook Stove.

Fairbank's Standard Scales.

Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints.

King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.

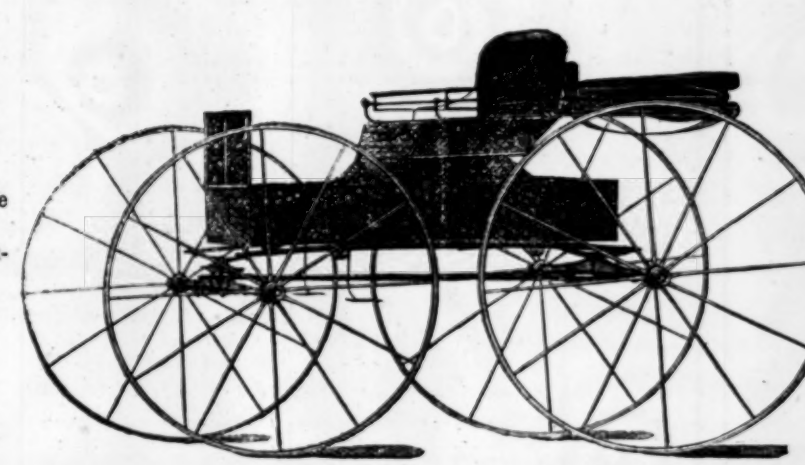
Hercules Powder or Dynamite.

Leader Corn Shellers.

Victor Cane Mills.

Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers.

Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material. Builders Tools, Material and Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. Pistois, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Butts, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, DO NOT READ THIS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

SPRING 1887.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans, Cottonades, Domestic, Shirtings, Flairs, Bed Tick, Gingham, Bunch Cotton, Carpet Warp, Oil Cloth, Cashmere, Delaines, Crinkle Seersucker, Dress Gingham, Lawns, White Goods, Cheese Cloth, Prints, Knitting Yarn, Hosiery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Kerosene Oil, Snuff, Hams, Shoulders, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows, Nails, Hinges and Locks, Glass, Rakes, Hammers, Spades, Trace Chains, Screws, Hoes, Forks and Shovels, Axes and Cutlery, &c.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

FOR LADIES, GENTS' AND CHILDREN

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest—quantity of goods considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends, FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.

Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.

Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.

MACHINERY of all kinds.

ENGINES & BOILERS.

Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils.

Corn and Flour Mills.

Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

HARTERS THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will cure the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and give you a healthy, strong, and happy life. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above affections, and for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the blood.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. C. R. R.
On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:
No. 9 Leaves 6:30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p. m.
10 Arrives 12:00 a. m.
11 Leaves 7:45 p. m. Mail closes 6 p. m.
12 Arrives 12:15 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6:00 p. m.

The American Agriculturist, one of the best papers published. Subscriptions received at this office.

The County Superintendent will attend at the Court House in Winston on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., for the purpose of examining Public School teachers.

R. C. Charles will soon engage in the mercantile business at High Point.

Signals from the weather bureau are received daily at Salem Female Academy, and bulletined at the Post Office.

We learn that Pat. H. Winston has resigned his position as Land Agent at Lexington, Idaho, and will make Winston his home again.

The orchards in and around town are bright with apple, cherry and plum blossoms. There is nothing which cheers the eye and is so fragrant as the delicate tinted apple blossom.

The chimney swallows are skimming the air and fluttering in the chimneys. The martin is seldom seen here, although in former years they fairly swarmed and chattered in the eaves of dwellings and in boxes prepared for them. Where are they?

The Winston Sentinel enters upon its fifth volume under its present management, with the number for April 7th, with an illustrated sketch of Winston, showing the prosperity of the two towns.

The Salem and Winston Fire Companies had their steamer on Monday afternoon. The Salem (Button) engine was placed at the hydrant opposite Jacob Tice's, while the Winston (La France) engine stood on the corner opposite Clark & Ford's. Although carrying less steam than her rival, and being compelled to throw her water up hill to the piper, our Button did just as well as the more powerful La France, if not a little better. Our firemen used 11 inch nozzle while the Winston boys used a 1 inch. Mr. Davis, our Button's engineer, deserves special mention for his work at the throttle.

The Picnics.
A large company of ladies, gentlemen and children spent Monday in a pleasant and rational manner out in the woods and on the creek, pond and river banks. The largest company went to Griffith & Laughey's Ferry, on the Yadkin, where fishing, boat-riding and promenading were indulged in, and an 80 foot table, groaning under the picnic delicacies, held enough for the 200 who enjoyed the repast. The party returned about dark.

Another party drove out to Friedland and went a fishing at Hine & Sides' pond. A good out door lunch and plenty of air and sunshine made the picnic enjoyable. Several of the boys of Salem Male Academy enjoyed a fish fry at Joe Tesh's on Muddy Creek.

Mickey's mill pond was also a scene of gaiety. The creek banks below town were lined with disciples of Isaac Walton, who seemed to enjoy basking in the sun, fish or no fish. Everybody was in good humor and happy.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Samuel Harmon, of Missouri, is visiting relatives in this section.

—Rev. Mr. Shuford will preach at Pleasant Retreat on next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

—Some stole three hams from George Hoge's smokehouse one night last week.

—A great deal of corn has been planted throughout this section since the middle of last week.

—From present indications the market will not be overstocked with early chickens this week.

—Cabbage plants are very scarce this spring, not more than about a fourth of the people have enough to plant their crop.

—The nails used in building the dwelling now occupied by N. W. Beeson, of Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, formerly the residence of the late Moses Evans, cost \$119. This house was built long ago, and then nails cost nearly as much as the lumber to put up a frame house. Corn could be bought at about the same price per bushel as a pound of nails cost.

—Last spring, Geo. Motesinger, of Davidson county, planted one acre of new ground and one acre of old ground in tobacco. He used one sack of fertilizer and some compost of his own make on it. He could not get a good stand of tobacco on the acre of old ground, and in May he planted corn on this part of it, and raised 27 bushels of good corn on it. He hired a hand to tend the one acre of tobacco, and this hand only worked four days at anything else. Mr. Motesinger also worked 10 days in the tobacco, and when he sold it he received \$4.16 over warehouse charges. His acre of corn required only a few days to tend, and the corn was worth over \$16.

—H. X. DWIRE, Liberty Street, Winston, offers Good FLOUR, MEAL and FEED and a general stock of GROCERIES, at low prices. Also CLOTHING at from \$4 to \$15 per suit. March 17-2m.

HOLY WEEK OF 1887

will long be remembered as one of the most pleasing and interesting of the many similar occasions. The weather was exceptionally fine, and the meetings remarkably well attended. Dr. Roudthaler officiating throughout the entire week. On Thursday evening there was confirmation and communion, which was very solemn and impressive, the number of communicants being the largest assembled for many years.

On Friday, the morning and afternoon services were well attended, and a more than usual interest manifested. The singing was fine and the orchestral accompaniment well given.

The Saturday afternoon lovefest was largely attended, and the music excellent. In the evening the floral tributes were placed on the graves of loved ones, many being thus decorated after the dusky shades of evening had fallen, in fact, long after night, forms were flitting in and out of "God's Acre," arranging flowers so that the early morning would find them fresh and fragrant.

EASTER.

Very early in the morning, the sweet notes at the hand of sacred music awoke the echoes of the night and the slumbering citizens as well. Many of our people arose and prepared to break the fast of the night before going to the church. A few minutes after 5 o'clock the old church bell rang out its peculiar metallic clang, which has summoned our people to over eighty years on similar occasions.

Now the shade of sorrow passes, And the mists of doubting fly; Faith and Hope they whisper boldly, 'Tis Thy tender voice, Rabboni! Which we hear at break of day. Calling, 'Peace, my peace I give you—' 'God hath rolled the stone away!'

The worthy pastor, Dr. Roudthaler, standing under the arch of the church entrance, said: "The Lord is risen! The Lord is risen indeed!" The congregation then sang the hymn, "Hail, all hail, victorious Lord and Saviour," after which the procession formed and proceeded to the "God's Acre," headed by the church band of musicians, through the beautiful cedar avenue. Arriving at the Moravian cemetery a large crowd had already assembled, and including the procession was estimated at about 1,000 people.

It was a lovely morning, the eastern sky being tinged with the rosy hues of the dawn, while the fleeting shadows of the night yet lingered in the vales of the adjacent cemetery and woodland parks. The birds were twittering their morning songs and now and then the clear whistle of the redbird rang out in the fresh morning air, supplemented by the gentle cooing of the dove. It was one of those scenes on which memory loves to linger and an Easter morning service in the Moravian "God's Acre" is never forgotten, especially such a bright and glorious one as we had this year. During the reading of the litany the sun rose and shed a flood of light over the landscape, an apt emblem of the glorious resurrection morn.

Amid this general awakening of nature this vast congregation of 3000 people stood with uncovered heads in devout prayer and thanksgiving to the giver of all good. The floral decorations were numerous and beautiful, showing many choice greenhouse flowers such as callias, carnations, &c., beautiful in design, hyacinths, buttercups, pansies and violets, and numerous other familiar flowers, in wreaths, crosses, lyres and anchors, all graceful and fragrant tributes to the memory of some loved one.

At 10:30 the church was filled to overflowing. Flowers were tastefully arranged about the pulpit. The organ voluntary and the choir piece were perfect gems. The sermon from Acts 4th ch. 33d verse, was eloquent.

The main theme was the resurrection, without which we had no hope. Christ in his death and resurrection made possible redemption for all sin. The sin of ignoring or spurning Christ and his atonement was the great sin for which we were responsible, and this rejection would consign us all to perdition, if not forgiven through our Lord Jesus Christ. The many apt illustrations strengthening the faith and hope of all Christians were given with an earnestness which at times almost reached to inspiration.

During the discourse the pastor said it was his 9th Easter sermon, having served the congregation 10 years and missing one Easter sermon on account of illness. His allusion to this as the happiest of all the seasons he experienced here hearts of all.

The evening services were appropriate, and the singing all that could be desired. The ringing concluding address of the pastor will be remembered by all as one of the most heartfelt appeals to "stand up for Jesus" ever heard in our church.

—Messrs. Clinard & Brookes have opened complete stock of General Merchandise, and have issued the following:

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely new and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,
CLINARD & BROOKES,
P.O. Box 100, Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

—DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

—J. H. Koons, the new member of the board, appeared and was qualified. The other members were present, as usual. Orders were made allowing the clerk of the court to hire out George Lindsay, a prisoner in jail, limiting the price of boarding jurors to fifty cents per day; reducing the pay of the jailor for feeding prisoners from 30 to 25 cents per day; reducing the fees of court officers to \$1.50 per day without mileage; appointing John Thompson, Columbus Rippe and D. C. Ader, to lay off a public road from Alex. Hoge's to Peter Wagoner's; hiring Thomas Berrier, a prisoner in jail, to Alfred Wood, for six months at \$5 dollars per month; notifying assessors to meet with the board for consultation on the first Monday in June. The sheriff made his settlement of the school tax, showing \$9,964.97 paid to the county treasurer, and \$824.47 retained as commissions, making the total amount levied for public schools. The following list of jurors was drawn for the June term of the Superior court: B. F. Beckeridge, W. A. Swiggood, R. Tate, J. M. Stafford, W. M. Long, George Garner of Lindsay, John Layden, J. H. Daniel, David C. Mock, Thomas Criddle, Alvin Leonard, Thomas Morris, J. M. Frank of Alex. J. Garner, Geo. A. Frezzer, Sr., Lorenzo Eller, C. L. Garner, J. L. Motesinger, George Yow, W. D. Simerson, George Clodfelder of Midway, D. M. Clinard, J. A. Hinkle, John S. Delap, A. A. Michael, Nixon H. Newsum, William Farabee, Joshua Bean. The following were appointed assessors: Lexington—B. N. S. W. Rice, J. J. Bieseker; Cotton Grove—W. R. McClinton, J. H. Miller, W. H. Hix; Boone—G. W. Green, G. F. Smith, G. W. Palmer; Tyro—J. H. Swiggood, H. C. Fritts, Geo. W. Snider; Yadkin College—T. S. Dale, J. S. Phillips, Hubbard Walser; Reedy Creek—J. S. Delap, D. C. Ader, Frank Jones; Clemmonsville—A. C. Whitson, A. S. Clinard, W. B. Hampton; Arcadia—E. Raper, K. D. Snider, J. C. Kime; Midway—John P. Long, W. N. Thomas, B. F. Beckeridge; Abbotts Creek—N. W. Beeson, E. E. Pitts, N. B. Orrell; Thomasville—W. A. Lindsay, A. H. Kendall, Robert Gray; Conrad Hill—Haley Myers, John W. Lee, E. P. May; Silver Hill—Z. B. Tusey, J. E. Palmer, Levi Hedrick; Emmons—Daniel Ward, R. P. Plummer; W. A. Beck; Jackson Hill—J. C. Skeen, Rippe Harrison, Wm. Surratt of Allen; Albemarle—W. H. Badgett; John G. Surratt, S. S. Bailey; Healing Springs—W. P. Redwine, J. H. Daniel, T. H. Daniel.—Dispatch.

—W. H. Hargrave, of Davidson county, who was convicted of horse stealing by the Superior Court, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

DAVID COUNTY.—The Commissioners elected S. J. Tatum County Surveyor in place of Mr. Furches, resigned.

Dulin is the name of a new post-office established in this county, at Mud Mill, with W. F. Summers postmaster.

Lightning struck the barn of Thomas Ferabee, in Farmington township, on Monday of last week, and killed a fine horse.—Times.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 9, 1887:

Ladies.
Mrs. W. R. Bell, Amy F. Bell, Alice Haynes, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, Julie Pitts, Miss Virey Walters.
Gentlemen.
Mr. L. G. Brendle, Messrs. Geo. Burk & Son, Mr. Preston Holder, Mr. Lawson Moss, Mr. Chas. W. Moore, P. W. Payne, Mr. James Raynolds, Joseph J. Swain, Mr. J. R. Snider.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.
T. B. DOUTHITT, P. M.

Renews Chesley Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, and have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own house work. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c, at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston.

The Cost of Ignorance.

Absence of knowledge of the fact that the physical and mental health, and the ability to earn money, are all affected by the condition of the blood, can be ascertained by Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic, costs millions of money annually for uncertain and unreliable decoctions.

PENMANSHIP.

A grand opportunity is now offered to all penmen wishing to improve their writing. I have a nice room well fitted up in the Gray Block, in Winston, on second floor, next door to Stewart Bros. job office. I will give a free lecture next Friday night the 15th inst., on Penmanship, in the above mentioned room at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a class. Young men don't fail to come out and hear what I have to say. Having 8 years experience in teaching, I know that I can give you advantages that teachers of limited experience can not give—I will give my first lesson next Monday night.

Respectfully,
A. W. LEMMOND, Penman.

We the undersigned, formerly of Monroe, N. C., have known Mr. A. W. Lemmond for several years and know him to be a sober, honest and good man, and a competent instructor of Penmanship and cheerfully recommend him to the public as such.
H. C. A. BOBBITT,
E. T. WARD, W. W. GRAHAM.

GENERAL NEWS.

—4,400 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, on the 8th inst.

—Nineteen lives were lost in a mine at Savannah, Indian Territory, on Wednesday of last week.

—Rev. Dr. Talmage will deliver the address before the Bible Society of Virginia, at Richmond, the latter part of the present month.

—Directions to collectors have been issued that not more than two members of the same family (including all relatives by blood or marriage) shall be appointed or retained in the "dry" relief service in any collection district.

—It is announced that the storage room for silver in the Treasury at Washington is running short. It now contains 2,000 tons of silver and 48 tons of gold. A new vault is to be constructed at once.

—The value of the precious stones imported into the United States is between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per annum, and it has been calculated that gems to half that sum escape payment of the duty.—Home Journal.

—The total redemption of trade dollars, according to the latest returns, amounts to \$6,874,735. Redemptions are slow, and indicate that there are less of the coins in existence than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the entire redemption will not exceed \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Hancock, Mich., says: Decidedly the worst snow storm of the season is just over. Snow, 34 inches deep, drifted badly. The Hancock & Calumet railroad is blocked. The Marquette train is delayed several hours and it took the Mineral train 17 hours to go 12 miles, the distance from Calumet to Hancock. For the first time this season all traffic is stopped.

—Five men, all colored, were hanged near Yorkville, S. C., last week, by a mob. The names of the parties who were lynched are: Dan Roberts, Giles Good, Prind Thomson, Bailey Dowdle and Moses Lipscombe. They were lynched for the brutal murder, some months ago, of a little white boy, named Johnnie Goode, who had caught them stealing his father's cotton. The men who were lynched were five of a gang of desperadoes, who belonged to a regular organized band of robbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—A bold robbery was committed in Chatham township yesterday. A well dressed man with gentlemanly manners drove up to the farm of John Workman and represented himself as a land purchaser. Soon another stylish looking man drove up in a two horse rig and introduced himself as an agent for the sale of an agricultural implement. Workman started to show his visitors over the farm, when suddenly they seized him and took \$6,000 from his person. Workman was about to start out to make a cattle purchase, and the robbers evidently knew it. The thieves escaped.

LANSING, Mich., April 7.—The members of the Legislature ascribe the wonderful vote for prohibition to the effects of the women at the polls. Surprising stories are told of the boys stood in line, snatching their hats with "no" on them from the hands of the passing voters, substituting "yes" ballots, and following the ticket up to the ballot box to see that the voter did as they wished. They were very successful with men of temperate habits. Representatives who acted as inspectors of election at home, witnessed numerous cases where saloon keepers and their friends voted for prohibition.

—In many cities of Wisconsin on Monday, by a preconcerted arrangement, a lively discussion followed, the polls being offered to vote, claiming to be entitled to do so by an inference conveyed by a recently enacted law allowing women to vote in school affairs. In Sturgeon Bay 100 of them voted, but elsewhere their ballots were refused. In Delavan 80 prominent ladies marched to the polls in the morning in a procession. A lively discussion followed, speeches being made for and against their right to vote. After considerable excitement the board refused to accept the votes of the ladies. The polls were blocked until after twelve o'clock by ladies who persisted in offering their votes. A test case will be made and carried to the Supreme Court.

—By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, excite the liver to action, and restore health and vigor.

HATS.—Great display of fashion able STRAW HATS, at C. R. WELFARE'S, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable basis, quickly and thoroughly cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Headache, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia. It is an ideal remedy for Diseases of the Stomach and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, La Grippe, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal. Beware of cheap imitations. Take no other, unless the genuine has store trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

NOTICE.
Susan Jones, vs. Application for Divorce. Josee Jones. It appearing that after due diligence defendants have not appeared in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the People's Press for six consecutive weeks; and the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 14th day of May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.
April 14th, 1887—9m.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face, also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporarily soothe. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a cure.

A Perfect Cure.
I had not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in due time the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor Standard Observer, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blisters. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Crutcher, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1.10; six bottles, \$5.

NOTICE.
We hereby present the name of M. N. Vogler as our candidate for Mayor of the town of Salem, at the election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1887.

MARRIED.
In Kernersville, March 20th, by Rev. J. C. Barrett, W. F. WOOTEN, of Reidsville, and Miss SALLIE A. HOOPER, of Kernersville.

In Greensboro, April 5th, by Rev. J. L. Michaux, N. A. JAYNES, of Oak Ridge, and Miss LIZZIE MONT GOMERY, of Greensboro.

On the 27th of March, in Yadkin county, J. T. GLENZ to Miss KACHEL HOBBS, at the residence of bride's father.

DIED.
In this county, April 5th, Mrs. NANCY COX, aged 90 years. The deceased was the mother of County Treasurer Cox, and leaves a large number of relatives and friends.

In Old Town Township, this county, Mrs. SUSAN R. PHELPS, wife of A. I. Phelps, aged 29 years.

Near Friendship, Guilford county, Rev. JACOB GUYER, aged 80 years.

At his home near High Point, THOMPSON JONES, aged about 80 years.

At Jamestown, JAMES CREEKMORE, about 45 years old.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—If you are going to paint call on Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston, before buying. It will save you money. They carry a large stock and sell at bottom prices. April 14, 1887.

For Trusses, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they guarantee a fit or no charge.

J. G. VEAICH's Adjustable Ironing Stands, for sale at A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store. They are highly recommended by numerous citizens of Salem.

—Paints of all kinds—White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, Colors and Ready mixed paint in small cans for family use at Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.
These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them. March 17—1m.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. The time to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

—Now is the time to use Alabama. It is a superior wall finish, handsomer than paper, more durable than paint, and harder than granite. It will fill up all cracks in the walls, killing the vermin. For sale by Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

—It is a fact that C. R. Welfare has Syrup at 25 cents per gallon, finer at 35, better at 45 and Excelsior drips at 50 cents. All those wishing to buy should call early. Another lot of the curiosity Porto Rico just received at 40 cents. April 14—2t.

State of N. Carolina. In the Supreme Court. James T. Lineback, as Administrator of Elizabeth Studdard, deceased.

Yancy Whicker and others. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Studdard, John E. Studdard, Charles B. Studdard and Elwood Studdard are necessary parties defendants in this action, and that they are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., commanding the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, on the 13th day of May, 1887, to answer the complaint herein, demanding judgment for the sale of the lands of Elizabeth Studdard deceased, for assets to pay her debts and let them take notice that if they fail to appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office, March 30th, 1887.
C. S. HAUSER, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court, March 31st, 1887—6m.

NOTICE.
Susan Jones, vs. Application for Divorce. Josee Jones. It appearing that after due diligence defendants have not appeared in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the People's Press for six consecutive weeks; and the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 14th day of May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.
April 14th, 1887—9m.

GEO. W. HINSHAW.

N. H. MEDEARIS.

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when Mr. Hinchshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our old buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindeexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail department; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter & Forehand continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SABLE FLOUR, SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HEIDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the
Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano.

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating to do.

Manure will be lower than heretofore. In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly
HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

March 10, 1887—4m.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

STANTON & HOLTON,
STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

